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L3 and (phospholipid)	9

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L7

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Search History

DATE: Monday, June 19, 2006 Printable Copy Create Case

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DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L7	L3 and (phospholipid)	9	L7
L6	L3 and (surface adj2 stabiliz$)	3	L6
L5	(rapid$ or quick$) adj3 (disintegrat$) same (mannitol same $cellulose)	17	L5
L4	(rapid$ or quick$) adj3 (disintegrat$) same (sugar same mannitol same $cellulose)	7	L4
L3	(rapid$ or quick$) adj3 (disintegrat$) same (sugar or mannitol or $cellulose)	371	L3
L2	L1 and (sugar or mannitol or $cellulose)	1298	L2
L1	(rapid$ or quick$) adj3 (disintegrat$)	2371	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L5: Entry 11 of 17 File: USPT Nov 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5976577 A
TITLE: Process for preparing fast dispersing solid oral dosage form

Brief Summary Text (17):
The carrier material which forms a network or matrix containing the pharmaceutically active substance after removal of the continuous phase may be any water-soluble or water-dispersible material that is pharmaceutically acceptable, inert to the pharmaceutically active substance and which is capable of forming a rapidly disintegrating network, i.e. disintegrates within 10 seconds or less in the mouth. The preferred carrier material for use in the present invention is gelatin, usually pharmaceutical grade gelatin. Other substances may be used as the carrier material are, for example, hydrolyzed dextrose, dextran, dextrin, maltodextrin, alginates, hydroxyethyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, corn-syrup solids, pectin, carrageenan, agar, chitosan, locust bean gum, xanthan gum, guar gum, acacia gum, tragacanth, conjac flower, rice flower, wheat gluten, sodium starch glycolate, soy fiber protein, potato protein, papain, horseradish peroxidase, glycine and mannitol.

L5: Entry 10 of 17 File: USPT Jan 4, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6010719 A
TITLE: Freeze-dried disintegrating tablets

Brief Summary Text (7):
Solid state emulsion refers to a dispersion of an immiscible oil phase within a solid phase and can be prepared using sucrose and mineral oil. Due to the presence of an oil phase, active ingredients can be dissolved in the oil, eliminating the need for a cosolvent. Different techniques have been described to prepare solid state emulsions including spray drying, solvent evaporation and freeze-drying. Dry emulsions prepared by spray drying an oil in water emulsion, containing lactose and maltodextrin in the aqueous phase and griseofulivin as model drug were evaluated as potential drug delivery. Freeze-drying of an oil in water emulsion can be an alternative method for the production of dry emulsions. The characteristics of a dry emulsion containing griseofulvin prepared by lyophilization using mannitol as the solid support were reported. Lyophilised dry emulsion tablets, using maltodextrins as amorphous cryoprotectant and solid support could be an interesting dosage form for the delivery of poorly soluble drugs. The oral bioavailability of vancomycin solid state emulsions each and vitamin E acetate redispersible dry emulsion has been reported. Eur. Patent No. 0159237 discloses a method for preparing a porous galenic form by lyophilization of an oil-in-water emulsion containing at least one pharmaceutically active ingredient. The aqueous phase comprises a substance selected from the group of organic fillers (eg. Milk powder, mannitol, the maltodextrins), thickening agents (eg. Natural gums, synthetic gums and cellulose derivatives) and their admixtures. The present invention discloses an improved formulation for the preparation of rapidly disintegrating tablets of a therapeutic agent. The invention is related to the use of maltodextrins with a DE value (dextrose equivalent) between 12 and 40 or isomalt in combination with a binding agent, preferably a thickening agent, in the formulation of solutions, suspensions and emulsions which are frozen and dried in alveolar packs in order to obtain rapidly disintegrating tablets. The tablets can be obtained by freeze-drying a solution of maltodextrins having a DE value between 12 and 40 or isomalt or a combination thereof in combination with one or more thickening agents such as the cellulose derivatives (eg. hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, methylcellulose) or Xanthan gum. The therapeutic agent can be dissolved or suspended in this solution prior to lyophilization. The tablets can also be obtained by freeze-drying an oil-in-water emulsion, where the water phase consists of the solution described above and the active ingredient is dissolved in the oil phase.

Detailed Description Text (5):
When a solution is freeze dried, the solution used to prepare the rapidly disintegrating tablets of this invention comprises advantageously a solvent, a matrix forming agent, a binding agent and a therapeutic agent. The matrix forming agent, the binding agent and the therapeutic agent are soluble or dispersible in the solvent. Deionized water is preferred as solvent, which can be frozen and sublimed. Matrix forming agent means the excipient which provides the solid matrix support for the tablet after the solvent is sublimed. The matrix forming agent used is selected in the group consisting of maltodextrins having a DE value between 12 and 40, isomalt and mixtures thereof. Maltodextrins having a DE value between 12 and 40 have a good water solubility and a high glass transition temperature,

whereby a fast disintegration of the freeze-dried tablets can be reached (less than 120 seconds) while a high glass transition temperature is an important parameter both for the lyophilization process and the formulation. During primary drying (the first drying step), drying temperatures above Tg' (glass transition temperature of the frozen product) result in a loss of the microstructure formed during the freezing process. With low DE maltodextrins (eg. DE14 having a Tg'-12,09.degree. C.) in freeze drying formulations, higher product temperatures can be used during primary drying. Higher product temperatures result in shorter cycle times, because of an increase in sublimation rate. The glass transition temperature of the freeze-dried material (Tg) is an important formulation parameter: it gives the maximal safe storage temperature of the formulation. The high Tg value of formulations with low DE maltodextrins can be an additional advantage of the use of these excipients in freeze-dried tablets. Isomalt or palatinit is .alpha.-D-glucopyranosido-1,6-mannitol and .alpha.-D-glycopyranosido-1,6-sorbitol 1:1. When using isomalt as matrix forming agent, tablets have improved mechanical strength. The matrix forming agents can be used in a concentration range between 1-20% w/v in the solution (i.e. 10-200 g/liter). Suitable binding agents are the cellulose derivatives (eg. hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, methylcellulose) or Xanthan gum (i.e. thickening agents). These binding agents are advantageously used in a concentration range between 0.1 and 3% w/v (i.e. from 1 to 30 g/liter). The therapeutic agent is preferably dissolved in the liquid admixture prior to freeze-drying. It is possible to include a cosolvent or surfactant or a combination into the solution in order to increase the solubility of the pharmaceutically active ingredient. Suitable cosolvents or surfactants are polysorbates, esters of sorbitan, polyethyleneglycols, propyleneglycol, glycerol, N-octenyl-succinate starch, sucrose esters. These cosolvents or surfactants are for example used in the concentration range 0.001-3% w/v (i.e. from 0.01 g to 30 g/liter).

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L7: Entry 6 of 9 File: USPT Nov 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6475510 B1
TITLE: Process for manufacturing bite-dispersion tablets

Abstract Text (1):
This invention relates to a method for the manufacture of Bite-dispersion tablets which disperse easily and quickly in the oral cavity, after a gentle bite, without the aid of water, and if necessary includes masking the bitter taste of medicaments. The process comprises preparing a dry granulation of one or more of medicaments blended with suitable excipients, flavors and a combination of a waxy material and phospholipid (BMI-60) or an intense sweetener derived from fruit flavonoids (Neohesperidine) for taste-masking and compressing into tablets which can be packaged in bottles or blisters using conventional equipment.

Brief Summary Text (7):
Japanese Patent No. 55-8966 and 62-265234 disclose addition of lecithin (phosphatidylcholine) and cephalin singly, or in combination with lecithin. Japanese Patent No. 55-108254 proposes the use of an absorbent material. U.S. Pat. No. 5,407,921 discloses a method for suppressing the bitter taste by adding an acidic phospholipid or an acidic lyso-phospholipid. Bitter substances are commonly hydrophobic and it is believed that hydrophobic interactions with the receptor sites lead to their binding. Y. Katsuragi and coworkers [Pharm. Research Vol. 12, 658-662, 1995; Nature, 365:213-214, 1993; Brain Research, 713, 240-245, 1996; Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, 1289, 322-328, 1996] disclose the use of lipoproteins, PA-LG or PA-LA composed of phosphatidic acid (PA) and .beta.-lactogloblin (LG) and PA and (.alpha.-lactalbumin, respectively. These lipoproteins being hydrophobic, reversibly suppress the responses of the target sites for bitter substances. U.S. Pat. No. 5,407,921 discloses addition of acidic phospholipid or lysophospholipid for suppressing the bitter taste. These methods have been found, by themselves, to be insufficient to give the desired suppression of the bitter taste of certain pharmaceuticals.

Brief Summary Text (21):
It has now been found that by properly selecting a combination of commonly used excipients, such as xylitol and directly compressible mannitol, maltodextrin or sorbitol, preparing dry granules thereof, and subsequently blending these granules with additional excipients, in an extragranular admixture, a bite-dispersible tablet can be produced which rapidly disintegrates in the oral cavity without water. It will be recognized by the skilled artisan that the proportions of the above noted excipients may need to be "fine tuned" for each medicament, or combination of medicament, such as those disclosed herein.

Brief Summary Text (29):
The present invention does require in the intragranular mixture, a component which is a waxy material, and a second component which is either an intense sweetener, such as those derived from fruit flavonoids, or a taste masking agent such as the lipoproteins and phospholipids derived from soy lecithin, which are further described herein. As noted above, the admixture may optionally comprise additionally flavoring agents, and a distintegrent. If, however, the intragranular mixture uses a polymer coated granule of a pharmaceutically active agent, or a commercially available taste-masked granule of a pharmaceutically active ingredient

is used instead, it is recognized that the waxy material and the second component are not necessary and may therefore be optionally included.

Brief Summary Text (31):
Suitable taste-masking agents which may be incorporated in the intragranular formulation preferably include the lipoproteins and phospholipids derived from soy lecithin, such as BMI-60, a fractionated product from soy lecithin from Kao Corporation. However, other suitable components for taste-masking of active ingredients include, but are not limited to, synthetic or naturally occurring waxes such as Compritol.RTM. or Precirol.RTM. (glyceryl behenate or glycerol palmito-stearate, from Gattefosse s.a., France), cetyl alcohol or carnauba wax. It is noted that the waxy material and the taste-masking agents may be the same agents for use in the intragranular admixture, such as in the case of use of the synthetic or naturally occurring waxes noted above; or may be a combination thereof

Brief Summary Text (58):
Preferably the granulates include an intense sweetener which is derived from fruit flavonoids; or a taste masking agent of a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipids derived from soy lecithin. More preferably, the phospholipid is derived from a fractionated product derived from soy lecithin.

CLAIMS:

6. The process according to claim 1 wherein the intragranular taste masking agent is a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipid derived from soy lecithin.

7. The process according to claim 6 wherein the phospholipid is derived from a fractionated product derived from soy lecithin.

12. The process according to claim 1 wherein the waxy material is in combination with a fruit flavonoid, or a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipid derived from soy lecithin.

27. The process according to claim 23 wherein the intragranular admixture includes a taste masking agent which is a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipid derived from soy lecithin.

28. The process according to claim 27 wherein the phospholipid is derived from a fractionated product derived from soy lecithin.

35. The tablet according to claim 30 wherein the taste masking agent is a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipid derived from soy lecithin.

36. The tablet according to claim 35 wherein the phospholipid is derived from a fractionated product derived from soy lecithin.

41. The tablet according to claim 30 wherein the waxy material is in combination with a fruit flavonoid, or a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipid derived from soy lecithin.

50. The tablet according to claim 49 wherein the intense sweetener and taste masking agent are derived from a fruit flavonoid, or a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipid derived from soy lecithin.

70. The process according to claim 1 wherein the extragranular component comprises a sweetener or taste masking agent which is derived from a fruit flavonoid, or is a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipid derived from soy lecithin.

71. The process according to claim 70 wherein the phospholipid is derived from a fractionated product derived from soy lecithin.

83. The process according to claim 30 wherein the extragranular component sweetener or taste masking agent is derived from a fruit flavonoid, or is a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipid derived from soy lecithin.

84. The process according to claim 83 wherein the phospholipid is derived from a fractionated product derived from soy lecithin.

88. The process according to claim 23 wherein the extragranular component sweetener or taste masking agent is derived from a fruit flavonoid, or is a lipoprotein or acidic phospholipid derived from soy lecithin.

89. The process according to claim 88 wherein the phospholipid is derived from a fractionated product derived from soy lecithin.

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L7: Entry 7 of 9 File: USPT Jul 2, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6413549 B2
TITLE: Fast-Dispersing solid oral dosage form containing coarse particles

Brief Summary Text (17):
The carrier material which forms a network or matrix containing the pharmaceutically active substance after removal of the continuous phase may be any water-soluble or water-dispersible material that is pharmaceutically acceptable, inert to the pharmaceutically active substance and which is capable of forming a rapidly disintegrating network, i.e. disintegrates within 10 seconds or less in the mouth. The preferred carrier material for use in the present invention is gelatin, usually pharmaceutical grade gelatin. Other substances may be used as the carrier material are, for example, hydrolyzed dextrose, dextran, dextrin, maltodextrin, alginates, hydroxyethyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, corn-syrup solids, pectin, carrageenan, agar, chitosan, locust bean gum, xanthan gum, guar gum, acacia gum, tragacanth, conjac flower, rice flower, wheat gluten, sodium starch glycolate, soy fiber protein, potato protein, papain, horseradish peroxidase, glycine and mannitol.

Brief Summary Text (31):
Generally, the coating on the particles is a polymer or lipid material and serves to prevent loss of the pharmaceutical agent during processing, as well as delaying release of the pharmaceutically active substance beyond the point of disintegration of the form in the mouth. Any suitable polymer or lipid or combination can be used as the coating material. Examples of suitable polymers include cellulose and derivatives such as ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropylmethylcellulosephthalate, acrylic derivatives, such as polymethacrylates, polyglycolic-polylactic acid, polyvinylalcohol, gelatin, collagen and polyethyleneglycol. Examples of suitable lipid materials include waxes such as beeswax and lanolin, stearic acid and derivatives such as glycerol esters, fixed oils, fats, phospholipids, and glycolipids.

Brief Summary Text (50):
The process of the invention is advantageously used to prepare oral solid rapidly disintegrating dosage forms of various pharmaceutically active substances. The invention is particularly adapted to the formation of oral solid rapidly disintegrating dosage forms of drugs having an unacceptable taste. For example, paracetamol, which is routinely incorporated into conventional tablets has a bitter taste, can be formulated according to the present invention into an oral rapidly disintegrating dosage form which does not have an unacceptable taste. By coating paracetamol with a polymer or lipid material to provide coated microparticles of paracetamol, and incorporating the microparticles into a matrix solution of gelatin and mannitol, it is possible to provide a rapidly disintegrating solid oral dosage form which does not rely on the use of sweeteners and flavoring agents (although such agents may optionally be present) to mask the taste of the drug.

CLAIMS:

3. A freeze-dried oral solid rapidly disintegrating dosage form according to claim

2, wherein said polyhydric alcohol is selected from mannitol and sorbitol.

6. A freeze-dried oral solid rapidly disintegrating dosage form according to claim 5, wherein said polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of cellulose, a cellulose derivative, an acrylic derivative, polyglycolic-polylactic acid, polyvinyl alcohol, gelatin, collagen and polyethylene glycol.

7. A freeze-dried oral solid rapidly disintegrating dosage form according to claim 6, wherein said cellulose derivative is selected from the group consisting of ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate phthalate and hydroxypropylmethylcellulosephthalate, and said acrylic derivative is a polymethacrylate.

8. A freeze-dried oral solid rapidly disintegrating dosage form according to claim 5, wherein said coating is selected from the group consisting of a wax, lanolin, stearic acid, a stearic acid derivative, a phospholipid and a glycolipid.

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L7: Entry 9 of 9 File: USPT Nov 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5976577 A
TITLE: Process for preparing fast dispersing solid oral dosage form

Brief Summary Text (17):
The carrier material which forms a network or matrix containing the pharmaceutically active substance after removal of the continuous phase may be any water-soluble or water-dispersible material that is pharmaceutically acceptable, inert to the pharmaceutically active substance and which is capable of forming a rapidly disintegrating network, i.e. disintegrates within 10 seconds or less in the mouth. The preferred carrier material for use in the present invention is gelatin, usually pharmaceutical grade gelatin. Other substances may be used as the carrier material are, for example, hydrolyzed dextrose, dextran, dextrin, maltodextrin, alginates, hydroxyethyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, corn-syrup solids, pectin, carrageenan, agar, chitosan, locust bean gum, xanthan gum, guar gum, acacia gum, tragacanth, conjac flower, rice flower, wheat gluten, sodium starch glycolate, soy fiber protein, potato protein, papain, horseradish peroxidase, glycine and mannitol.

Brief Summary Text (31):
Generally, the coating on the particles is a polymer or lipid material and serves to prevent loss of the pharmaceutical agent during processing, as well as delaying release of the pharmaceutically active substance beyond the point of disintegration of the form in the mouth. Any suitable polymer or lipid or combination can be used as the coating material. Examples of suitable polymers include cellulose and derivatives such as ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropylmethylcellulosephthalate, acrylic derivatives, such as polymethacrylates, polyglycolic--polylactic acid, polyvinylalcohol, gelatin, collagen and polyethyleneglycol. Examples of suitable lipid materials include waxes such as beeswax and lanolin, stearic acid and derivatives such as glycerol esters, fixed oils, fats, phospholipids, and glycolipids.

Brief Summary Text (50):
The process of the invention is advantageously used to prepare oral solid rapidly disintegrating dosage forms of various pharmaceutically active substances. The invention is particularly adapted to the formation of oral solid rapidly disintegrating dosage forms of drugs having an unacceptable taste. For example, paracetamol, which is routinely incorporated into conventional tablets has a bitter taste, can be formulated according to the present invention into an oral rapidly disintegrating dosage form which does not have an unacceptable taste. By coating paracetamol with a polymer or lipid material to provide coated microparticles of paracetamol, and incorporating the microparticles into a matrix solution of gelatin and mannitol, it is possible to provide a rapidly disintegrating solid oral dosage form which does not rely on the use of sweeteners and flavoring agents (although such agents may optionally be present) to mask the taste of the drug.

CLAIMS:

8. A process according to claim 5, wherein said lipid material is selected from the group consisting of a wax, lanolin, stearic acid, a stearic acid derivative, a phospholipid and a glycolipid.

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6998139 B2

L7: Entry 1 of 9 File: USPT Feb 14, 2006

US-PAT-NO: 6998139
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6998139 B2

TITLE: Bitterness-reduced intrabuccally quick disintegrating tablets and method for reducing bitterness

DATE-ISSUED: February 14, 2006

PRIOR-PUBLICATION:

DOC-ID	DATE
US 20030039685 A1	February 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Yanagisawa; Masahiro	Itabashi-ku			JP
Mizumoto; Takao	Tsukuba			JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/465; 424/400, 424/464, 424/474, 424/489, 424/490

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6976647 B2

L7: Entry 2 of 9 File: USPT Dec 20, 2005

US-PAT-NO: 6976647
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6976647 B2

TITLE: System and method for milling materials

DATE-ISSUED: December 20, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Reed; Robert G.	Birdsboro	PA		
Czekai; David	Spring City	PA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 241/30; 241/172, 241/184

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6923988 B2

L7: Entry 3 of 9 File: USPT Aug 2, 2005

US-PAT-NO: 6923988
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6923988 B2

TITLE: Solid carriers for improved delivery of active ingredients in pharmaceutical compositions

DATE-ISSUED: August 2, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Patel; Mahesh V.	Salt Lake City	UT		
Chen; Feng-Jing	Salt Lake City	UT		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/489; 424/422, 424/427, 424/430, 424/433, 424/434, 424/435, 424/436, 424/441, 424/443, 424/451, 424/457, 424/464, 424/466, 424/468, 424/490

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6908626 B2

L7: Entry 4 of 9 File: USPT Jun 21, 2005

US-PAT-NO: 6908626
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6908626 B2

TITLE: Compositions having a combination of immediate release and controlled release characteristics

DATE-ISSUED: June 21, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Cooper; Eugene R.	Berwyn	PA		
Ruddy; Stephen B.	Schwenksville	PA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/489; 424/451, 424/452, 424/464, 424/465, 424/466, 424/472, 424/484

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6569463 B2

L7: Entry 5 of 9 File: USPT May 27, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6569463
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6569463 B2

TITLE: Solid carriers for improved delivery of hydrophobic active ingredients in pharmaceutical compositions

DATE-ISSUED: May 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Patel; Mahesh V.	Salt Lake City	UT		
Chen; Feng-Jing	Salt Lake City	UT		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/497; 424/422, 424/427, 424/430, 424/433, 424/434, 424/435, 424/436, 424/441, 424/451, 424/457, 424/463, 424/464, 424/465, 424/466, 424/470, 424/474, 424/476, 424/482, 424/489, 424/490, 424/498, 514/773, 514/779, 514/784, 514/785, 514/786, 977/906, 977/927

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6475510 B1

L7: Entry 6 of 9 File: USPT Nov 5, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6475510
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6475510 B1

TITLE: Process for manufacturing bite-dispersion tablets

DATE-ISSUED: November 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Venkatesh; Gopadi M.	King of Prussia	PA		
Palepu; Nageswara R.	Harlow			GB

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/441; 424/464, 424/465, 514/772.3, 514/778, 514/779, 514/781, 514/783, 514/784, 514/785, 514/786

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6413549 B2

L7: Entry 7 of 9 File: USPT Jul 2, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6413549
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6413549 B2

TITLE: Fast-Dispersing solid oral dosage form containing coarse particles

DATE-ISSUED: July 2, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Green; Richard	Wiltshire			GB
Kearney; Patrick	Swindon			GB

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/490; 424/484, 514/54

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6248363 B1

L7: Entry 8 of 9 File: USPT Jun 19, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6248363
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6248363 B1

TITLE: Solid carriers for improved delivery of active ingredients in pharmaceutical compositions

DATE-ISSUED: June 19, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Patel; Mahesh V.	Salt Lake City	UT		
Chen; Feng-Jing	Salt Lake City	UT		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/497; 424/422, 424/427, 424/430, 424/433, 424/434, 424/435, 424/436, 424/441, 424/451, 424/457, 424/463, 424/464, 424/465, 424/466, 424/470, 424/474, 424/476, 424/482, 424/489, 424/490, 424/498, 514/772.3, 514/773, 514/779, 514/784, 514/785, 514/786

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5976577 A

L7: Entry 9 of 9 File: USPT Nov 2, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5976577
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5976577 A

TITLE: Process for preparing fast dispersing solid oral dosage form

DATE-ISSUED: November 2, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Green; Richard	Wiltshire			GB
Kearney; Patrick	Swindon			GB

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/490; 424/400, 424/451, 424/455, 424/456, 424/457, 424/458,

424/459, 424/460, 424/461, 424/484, 424/485, 424/486, 424/487, 424/488, 424/489

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC

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